

**Comes to Negotiate With U. S.
on Plan to End the
Revolution.**

HOPES TO GET BACKING IN OBTAINING BIG LOAN

**Believed That Mexican President Has
Decided Not to Stand for
Re-Election.**

That Manuel de Zamacoa, an influential former Mexican ambassador to the United States and until recently financial agent for the Mexican government in London, is on his way to Washington to carry forward the negotiations between the Mexican administration and the United States for a solution of the revolutionary problem, was confirmed in official circles here today. The Mexican embassy here, however, failed to confirm the report.

Senor Zamacoa comes primarily to continue the negotiations begun with John Lind, but his ultimate object is to obtain for the Mexican government the loan which the United States declared in its second note it would encourage American bankers to float.

The administration here was sounded out as to the mission of Senor Zamacois, and when the latter started from Vera Cruz yesterday. There seems to be little doubt today in official circles that the Washington administration would receive Zamacois under certain conditions as one it is well known here, and regarded as one of the ablest men in Mexico.

Senor Zamacois does not regard him- self as a man of affairs, but he has held many high posts under various autocratic administrations, holding the post of minister of finance in each of these administrations. While his elevation to the post of minister of finance in the administration of Porfirio Diaz, he is not regarded as a partisan.

Senor Zamacois is respected as one of the ablest Mexican financiers. His experience was in the banking circles, and he became a manager of the redscount bank at Mexico City, and later on, when he was in London he served under President Diaz.

Chosen as Ambassador.

to represent the Mexican government as ambassador to Washington, succeeding Ambassador de la Barra, who became foreign minister in Mexico City. Senor Zamacona was a favorite of the American president during the Taft administration, and during the troubled times that antedated the fall of Diaz he continued as ambassador to the United States. Senor Barra assumed the provisional presidency.

The serious illness of his wife in Europe was the reason that moved Senor Zamacona to leave Mexico to become ambassador and restored to his post a financial agent in London. Senor Crespo y Martin, then minister to Austria-Hungary, was named to succeed him at the Washington post.

Senor Zamacona hurried to Europe to take his wife home, and when she recovered she returned to his old post.

at London, remaining long after the accession of Francisco Madero to the Mexican presidency. He tendered his resignation to President Madero at the beginning of his administration, with the most positive expression of his wish to be relieved from duty. The new administration persuaded him to continue his services for the time. Repeatedly he of-

Public life, after that time, was strictly avoided by Senor Zamacona. He retired to the country, settling among his haciendas in the states of Tlascala and Puebla, avoiding any part in the progress of events in Mexico. His name has seldom appeared in public print.

The report from Vera Cruz has Senor Zamacona as taking passage on the steamer Esperanza of the Ward line which sailed for New York late yesterday afternoon.

The coming of Senor Zamacona produced an optimistic effect in official circles. The offer of encouragement for a loan to Mexico had been conditioned on the belief that the cabinet proposals

made by the United States. The apparent decision of Huerta to send Senor Zamacona before word was received from Washington was taken to mean today that the Huerta government had in effect accepted the American stipulation that Huerta should not be a candidate for re-

Though there is no assurance on record positively excluding Huerta from the presidential contest, the Washington government is taking it for granted that he will not run, and is likely to encourage a loan under conditions that will further the effort to bring about a cessation of hostilities and a constitutional election.

Position of White House.

The White House has taken the position also with respect to the loan that if Mexico accepted the American proposals for the establishment of peace in the southern republic, it was incumbent upon the United States in return to assist in the financial rehabilitation of the country.

The report that Advisor Lind would be recalled, and that the scene of negotiations would be transferred to Washington with the coming of Senor Zamacona, is not given much credence here. That Advisor Lind would remain indefinitely in Mexico was the announcement of the administration yesterday. It is hardly like-

ly that any developments would so soon have altered the purpose of this government.

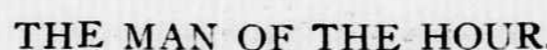
Secretary Bryan was at the executive offices at 11:30 o'clock. The President and his staff came to the State Department and adjourned to the White House, where they remained in consultation in the President's library for over an hour. The topic was the Mexican situation.

Meanwhile Dr. William Bayard Hale arrived at the executive offices, but did not see the President.

Orderly Elections Next Step.

The administration here having reached the understanding that Huerta will not be

a candidate for election, the next step in the negotiations, it was said, is to arrange for the holding of orderly elections in Mexico. It was generally believed here



JAPANESE MAY EMPLOY FORCE AGAINST CHINA

Expected to Demand Satisfaction for Slaughter of Natives at Nanking

TOKIO, Japan, September 5.—The Japanese premier, Count Gombel Yamamoto, left for Nikko today to report to the Emperor of Japan on the shooting of a number of Japanese subjects during the fighting between the Chinese government troops and the southern rebels in Nan

king. In his conference with his majesty the premier will decide as to the course of action to be taken by the Japanese government in the matter.

Public feeling in Japan is at fever point. Some of the newspapers demand military action and urge the occupation

Troops Hurried to Nanking. Detachments from the Japanese war ships on the Chinese coasts have been

Official reports from that city state that a number of Japanese subjects, who were carrying Japanese flags for their protection during the recent fighting between the government troops and the rebels were deliberately massacred. The city

It is understood here that Japan will demand an apology and an indemnity from the Chinese government, as well as the punishment of those responsible.

At the Japanese foreign office, however it is stated that precipitate action toward China is not contemplated by Japan and

that the government is awaiting further reports on the occurrence. In any case Japan will first proceed by ordinary diplomatic methods.

Desolated by Looters.

LONDON, September 5.—A Shanghai dispatch to the Times says:

"Eight Japanese, carrying the Japanese flag, fled toward their consulate. Some of the government troops fired, and two of the Japanese fell dead. A third was wounded but fled again as he was

"There is much anti-Japanese feeling among the government forces, and the Japanese flag hoisted over shops has been no protection."

A Tokio dispatch to the Daily Mail says:

Owing to the alleged massacre of Japanese at Nanking, when the northern troops captured the city, M. Oishi, leader of the progressive party, and other politicians are urging the occupation of Tientsin, or some other port, until China has paid compensation."

SOUTHERN PACIFIC STOCK SOLD

Success of Offering Regarded as Improvement in Investment Market.
NEW YORK, September 5.—The offering of the Union Pacific Railroad Company's \$88,000,000 in Southern Pacific

stock to Union Pacific shareholders under the Harriman dissolution plan was more of a success than was indicated by an announcement today by the banking firm which managed the underwriting syndicate.

510,084 Southern Pacific certificates, or nearly 92 per cent of the offering were subscribed for, leaving only 73,072 shares for distribution among participants in the underwriting syndicate. The first estimate of the amount subscribed for made shortly after the expiration of the time limit was 80 per cent.

The success of the offering caused a sharp advance in the Harriman stocks on the stock exchange today and was influential in strengthening the whole market. Bankers regarded the outcome as an indication of improvement in the investment market.

INJURIES NOT SERIOUS

**Condition of George M. Cohan and
Party Favorable, It Is Said.**

HARTFORD, Conn., September 5.—It was said at the Hartford Hospital this morning that the condition of George M. Cohan and party, injured in an automobile accident on the Berlin turnpike yesterday afternoon, was favorable in every respect. None of the party is in a serious condition.

The automobile struck a garbage wagon two miles from this city and all the occupants were injured. Mr. Cohan's thirteen-year-old daughter, Georgia Cohan Wallace Eddinger, Francis Xavier Hope, Mr. Cohan's confidential secretary, and William Van Buren, Eddinger's chauffeur, were rushed to the Hartford Hospital.

TABLE 10. THE MATHS TEST